

The end of the war brought to the front a marked difference of policy, which had existed between King William and the representatives of the English colony in Ireland ever since the battle of the Boyne. After his victory, William wished to offer a general pardon for their lives and estates to the Irish nobility and people. The English in Ireland opposed this. According to Burnet, they 'thought the present opportunity was not to be let go, of breaking the great Irish families, upon whom the inferior sort would always depend. And, in compliance with them, the indemnity now offered was so limited, that it had no effect.'¹ After the capitulation of Limerick, the differences between the King and the Anglo-Irish became evident to everyone.

The question of the treaty of Limerick and its observance or non-observance has been much discussed. The text itself is printed in full in an appendix to the Jacobite Narrative. Some new evidence on the course of the negotiations which led to it is in the autobiography of George Clarke, who was one of the negotiators. He explains the origin of the disputed clause, viz. some words added to Clause 2 which extended the benefits of the capitulation to a large number of persons not forming part of the garrison. When Sir Toby Butler, an Irish negotiator, asked what the preamble meant when it spoke of articles granted

to all persons
in the city of Limerick and in the Irish army in
the counties
of Clare, Kerry, Cork, and Mayo, and other
garrisons in
their possession, Clarke states that he
answered

that we meant to capitulate with and grant
terms to those
who were in a condition to oppose us. Sir
Toby replied

¹ Own Time, ii. 57. There is other evidence to confirm the
Bishop's
statement. See Onno Klopp, Der FaH des Hauses Stuart
und die Suc-
cession des Hauses Hannover in Gross-Britannien und Irland
im Zusammen-
hange der europaischen Angelegenheiten von 1660-1714
(14 vols. ; 1875-
88), v. 167, 214, 303, 306.